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PRISONS OF IRELAND.

R E P O R T

OF

INSPECTORS GENERAL;

1823:

WITH

A B S T R A C T

FROM APPENDIX OF GENERAL OBSERVATIONS
ON EACH PRISON,
IN THE SEVERAL DISTRICTS.

&c.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
14 May 1823.

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INSPECTORS GENERAL for 1825:

North District	Major PALMER.
South District	Major WORSWARR.
Dublin Prisons	Jointly reported on.

Office of Inspectors General of Prisons,
February 26th, 1823.

SIR,

THE 14th section of the Prison Act of the last session, 3 G. 4. c. 64. having directed that the Inspectors General of Prisons should visit and report upon the state of the several classes of Prisons in Ireland, we have the honour to submit to you, for the information of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, our Reports accordingly; and previous to entering upon the statements connected with the Prisons in the different counties within our respective districts, we beg jointly to submit some general Observations upon the state of Prisons, and Prison discipline, throughout the kingdom.

We have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient

humble Servants,

James Palmer, } Inspectors General
R. R. Woodward. } of Prisons.

Right honourable Henry Goulburn,
&c. &c. &c.
Dublin Castle.

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R E P O R T

OF THE INSPECTORS GENERAL

ON THE GENERAL STATE OF THE GAOLS, &c. OF

I R E L A N D.

COUNTY GAOLS.

THE Gaols of Ireland have been principally erected prior to the enactment of those laws, on which the modern principles of prison discipline are founded, and are in general so defective in their plan, as very imperfectly to admit of the due classification, employment, inspection and instruction of the prisoners.

IN the Northern District there are only two new gaols occupied, and in full operation, viz. those of Roscommon, and Sligo. They are built upon the semicircular plan, suited to ten classes, and with the exception of a want of sufficient productive labour, the system is carried on upon the best principles, and supported by the gentlemen of the country who engage in the concerns of the county gaols with real interest; without which, there is great reason to apprehend the total failure of any effort to secure discipline and order: The active co-operation of the grand jury of the county of Roscommon, their regular attendance in committee, and their readiness to adopt any suggestions for the improvement of the system, cannot fail, in a short time, to render the gaol of that county a pattern for all others.

NORTH DISTRICT.
Roscommon and
Sligo.

In Monaghan, Longford, Leitrim and Londonderry, new gaols, all on the semicircular plan, are erecting and nearly prepared for occupation; and at a future period a system is likely to be established, commensurate with the expenditure bestowed on these fine buildings. At present, nothing can be worse than the plan of classification and discipline pursued in the three former of these counties; and so far as the most inadequate description of building can offer an excuse, it can here be fairly pleaded, there being no means of effecting even the first step towards good order, viz. a complete separation of male and female prisoners.

Monaghan,
Longford,
Leitrim, and
Londonderry.

The old gaol at Londonderry is rather a better structure, and conducted on better principles, yet by no means deserving of any decided commendation. It remains still to be proved, on occupying the magnificent gaol now nearly finished, how far it will be found, that in the competency of the governor and interior arrangements, provision has been made for giving effect to the intentions of the Legislature, in encouraging these extensive buildings. The governor, if qualified by temper and intelligence, will require instruction, in some well regulated prison, to avoid commencing with a bad system, which it is ever afterwards difficult to eradicate.

To the gaols of Lifford and Omagh, additions are in progress, which will comprise the necessary objects; and if good officers are appointed, these gaols may become a credit to their respective counties. It is however, right to observe, that the gaol at Omagh is in every respect conducted on better principles than that at Lifford, which can only be attributed to the superior zeal and intelligence of the officers, the two prisons having been built upon the same plan and at the same period.

Donagh,
Tyron.

The gaols of Carrickfergus, Armagh and Dundalk, are those only in the Northern District, to which it has been deemed sufficient by the county so to add, as to attain the object of classification without minute distinction or inspection: and there is every reason to regret, that in their zeal for economy, too much has been omitted; the result has been a great deficiency in the classification, an inferior power of inspection, besides other practical defects in the building. Such defects are particularly to be regretted in these counties, where a manifest anxiety exists

Astrim, Armagh,
Louth.

on the part of many grand jurors to forward the enlightened views of the Legislature, with respect to the improvement of the prisoners. The gaol at Carrickfergus is the worst of these three prisons, in respect to structure and management; that of Armagh, reflects credit on Captain Winder, the local inspector, having been in a state of progressive improvement since his appointment. The gaol at Dundalk is conducted on the very best principles, for which the public are indebted to the committee of the grand jury, who attend with regularity, and enter into the most minute arrangements of the gaol, encouraging by their example, and enforcing by their authority, a diligent discharge of duty in the officers of every rank. In affording this valuable co-operation on the part of the gentlemen of the country, the counties of Roscommon and Louth stand pre-eminent in the Northern District.

Fermanagh,
Cavan,
Drogheda.

The gaols of Enniskillen, Cavan and Drogheda, are small prisons erected within the last twelve years, and by no means adapted in their structure to an efficient system. That at Enniskillen, is kept clean and tolerably well regulated. The gaol at Cavan, though in every respect similar to that at Enniskillen in structure, is the worst regulated prison in the district. The gaol committee are constant in their attendance, but their benevolent exertions are frustrated by the total incapacity of the gaoler, which sets at defiance any attempt to introduce cleanliness, order or discipline. The gaol at Drogheda, is a small prison lately built, and by better management capable of much improvement. Some repairs are indispensable, the expense of which, the grand jury are unwilling to incur, and the prison is consequently, in such a condition as must render the efforts of the best qualified officers unavailing.

Down,
Westmeath.

The gaols of Downpatrick and Mullingar, are old prisons of the worst description, as applicable to classification and labour. The grand juries of both counties are fully sensible of their defects, and are desirous of erecting new and appropriate prisons; but a disagreement on the subject of estimate and site, has caused a traverse of the county presentments for the last three years. The subject in both counties has been now referred to government, and there is every reason to believe, that a final arrangement will be made at the ensuing assizes.

Meath,
Kildare.

The grand juries of the counties of Meath and Kildare, remain satisfied with their present gaols, which are wholly inapplicable to any one purpose intended by the Legislative enactments for promoting prison discipline; and nothing effectual can be done until new gaols shall be built. Every thing however, is done in the gaol of Trim, that the zeal and intelligence of good officers can effect, aided by a vigilant committee, but the building and site admit of no further improvement, and the grand jury are unwilling to burthen the county with the expense of a new gaol.

Town of
Carrickfergus.

The town gaol of Carrickfergus is one of the most disgraceful prisons in the Northern District, devoid of every accommodation, as stated in the Report thereon, contained in the Appendix. The corporation should be obliged to erect one, even upon a very small scale; the present use of the county gaol adding much to its crowded state.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

Galway,
Ennis.

IN the Southern District, the only gaols which are erected on any of the approved plans are those of Galway, Ennis, and Limerick: the two former of these prisons are built upon the semicircular plan, the yards enclosed by walls verging to the centre of the circle, where the governor's house is situated overlooking the yards of the whole prison: this plan, (with some improvement in placing the work rooms on the site of the rays or separating walls) appears to be the best calculated for the construction of a county gaol. The inspection is as complete as that which is effected by the radial plan; while the great advantage of site, every part of the prison and yards being open to the south sun, adds much to the comfort and health of the prisoners.

Limerick
County.

In the county of Limerick gaol is to be seen an excellent specimen of a prison constructed upon the radial plan, the governor's house being placed in the centre, commanding a view of every class, and affording the most perfect system of inspection: the remaining county gaols of this district have been built without any view to the inspection or improvement of the prisoners; and the want of space and adequate funds applicable to their enlargement, render all effectual measures of reformation wholly impracticable: the radical defect in their structure and circumstances

stances must ever prove a drawback upon the efforts of the counties to bring good principles of moral improvement into operation. Most of the prisons have received, or are about to receive such additions as will enable them in some degree to establish a classification of the prisoners.

In Wicklow so effectual an addition has been made as to allow of six classes, and a separate cell to each prisoner. In Waterford a convenient house of correction has been erected, into which all prisoners under sentence of confinement are removed, and such relief afforded to the county gaol as to afford a system of classification, and nearly a separate cell to each prisoner. The new house of correction added to the county gaol of Cork is built on a good plan, and well executed, and affords to the county gaol the means of classification and separate cells to each prisoner. The city gaol is built on a large scale and will afford the same accommodation: this prison is not as yet occupied, but government have now advanced a sufficient sum to enable the city without delay to complete the estimate and to occupy the prison.

Wicklow.
Waterford.

Cork County.

Cork City.

In Wexford, the grand jury have approved of a very moderate estimate, which will effect some works necessary to the classification of the prisoners, and this gaol will be found sufficient for the wants of the county.

Wexford.

The remaining gaols in the South of Ireland, are in a greater or lesser degree more defective in plan and accommodation; but experience has convinced us that too much comparative importance has been attached to the nature of the building; too much want of prison discipline and order has been attributed to defective plans, and that grand juries have been often unnecessarily induced to expend large sums of money in the erection of new gaols, while the evils which have pressed down the establishment, and have justly excited a strong public feeling upon the subject, really proceeded not from the incurable defects of the structure, but from a want of conscientious and efficient officers, of attentive committees, of effectual inspection, and of order and cleanliness in the gaol.

In these particulars we are sorry to observe that on our first view of the county gaols, we had too much reason to join in the general censure which attached to those establishments, but within the period between our first and second tour of inspection, we had the gratification to find that the exertions of the grand juries had produced a very great improvement; and we have the most sanguine expectations that when another year shall have afforded time for the execution of the alterations which are in progress in several of the counties, we shall see a system of prison discipline and cleanliness, established according to the enlightened views of the Legislature, satisfactorily carried into effect.

DISTRICT BRIDEWELLS.

THIS valuable addition to the classes of prisons before established by law, has been made by the 31st section of the Prison Act of the last Session, which empowers the Lord Lieutenant, in any county he may think proper, to appoint certain Bridewells, in situations remote from the county gaol, and central to an allotted district, as *District Bridewells*, from which prisoners are not to be transmitted to the county gaol, but to which prisoners within the district are committed for ultimate confinement in cases cognizable by the court of quarter sessions. Such prisons are calculated to lighten the commitments to the county gaols, which in many cases are too small for the county; and to save the trouble and expense occasioned by the frequent transmission of prisoners to a great distance to and from the county gaols, first, for confinement previous to trial, again to the quarter sessions town for trial, and ultimately to the county gaol again for a period of confinement, probably of short duration.

It is very obvious that certain difficulties must attend the establishment, and consequently much caution should be used in the selection of such bridewells. These difficulties principally arise from the necessity of drawing off from the county gaol a portion of the zeal and attention of the friends of prison discipline in the county, and applying it to the management of a second prison, which would become a public evil if not conducted on such principles as tend to render confinement conducive to moral improvement. It has not, therefore, as yet been suggested to his Excellency to appoint more than two situations in which this system is to be

adopted,

adopted, viz. *Baltinglass* and *Parsonstown*. And although no site has as yet been fixed upon in the extensive county of Cork, owing to the present state of the quarter sessions now under the consideration of government, it is obvious that a district bridewell upon a large scale should be erected in the western part of that county, either in Bantry or Skibbereen.

SMALLER BRIDEWELLS.

IT is not in our power to describe this class of prisons in Ireland, in terms which more justly exhibit their general state, than by quoting the words of the Member for Limerick, in his evidence given before the House of Lords in the Session of 1819. "The most prolific source of suffering in the prison discipline of Ireland, may be traced to the County Bridewells; they are wretched places of confinement, one of which is to be found in each town and village, built at the public charge, repaired and supported by the public at a very heavy expense."

"By the 50th George 3. c. 103. they are brought under the general rules prescribed in that Act, for the management of prisons; but this is in theory only, and in nine cases out of ten, there is no possibility of enforcing the regulations of the law. In a miserable building, prisoners are confined for days and weeks, without yards for exercise, without inspection, care of health or morals; men and women are thrown together in cold cells, without bedding, on damp clay-floors: no chaplain attends; no surgeon or physician is appointed; no regular supply of food is provided; all is fraud, oppression, and misery."

To the accuracy of this melancholy statement, we are sorry to be able to bear our testimony; although in a few of the bridewells are to be found exceptions to the charges contained in it; but such is their general state: and notwithstanding that these evils have been in a great measure guarded against by the provisions of the more recent Prison Acts, it is to be lamented that that amendment is only to be found in the Statute Book; the law is improved, the practice remaining the same.

In the South Division, cases have come within the inspectors general actual view, of persons who were locked up for days without food; in excuse for which the keeper stated, that he had produced to the grand jury at two successive assizes, his charge for bread distributed to the prisoners, and that his charge was rejected. Also, of men locked up for the night in the same cell with women of infamous character: besides the almost universal infraction of the law in allowing to the prisoners neither bedding, beds, or any other of the accommodations to which they are entitled by Act of Parliament.

It is our decided opinion, that the number of bridewells is much too great, and we have therefore determined to submit to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, the names of several of those prisons, as fit objects for the exercise of the power given to his Excellency by the Act of the last Session, and that they should be discontinued. And with respect to those bridewells which remain, we have submitted to the grand juries, that, besides the issue of all the articles prescribed for the supply of the prisoners confined, estimates should be formed for making such alterations in the buildings as will render them, as far as is practicable, conformable in structure and accommodation to the provisions of the 50th Geo. 3. c. 103.

In the county of Cork it is in contemplation to discontinue five prisons, in Kerry four, in Tipperary, at least four; and in the county of Limerick the committee of the grand jury have concurred with us in the opinion, that seven bridewells out of thirteen (which the county now supports) should be thus abolished. For those which are to be continued a schedule has been filled up for the ample supply of furniture and bedding. And as by the 3d section of the Act of the last Session, provision has been made both for the dietary and effectual control of these bridewells, it is to be hoped that in the place of an unreasonably number of irregular and unsupplied prisons, the counties will in future support a sufficient number of legal and efficient establishments at a considerable diminution of expense.

In the commitment of prisoners to these smaller bridewells, great irregularities have occurred, both in the manner of their being lodged in goal and discharged, in many cases without a written commitment, or any record, either of the cause of their confinement

confinement or ground of their release. This and many other evils attendant upon these bridewells, is now in course of correction by the establishment of *quarterly returns* of prisoners committed; in which the history of each case is fairly brought before the government; and the supply of food to the pauper prisoners secured under efficient checks, without the delay or uncertainty of waiting for county presentments.

The Act has wisely placed the inspection of these bridewells in the parochial clergy within their respective parishes, and we have the satisfaction to have found the greatest willingness and zeal on their parts to undertake this humane and important office. On the whole, we have not received more pleasure in the progress of our tour, than in the prospect of amendment in the whole system of this branch of the public prisons.

MANOR COURT PRISONS.

THERE is no instance of the defective state of the prison system of Ireland more melancholy, or which calls more loudly for the interference of the government, than the case of the debtors confined in these prisons, under the private charters granted to individuals.

The lords of these franchises exercise the power granted to them, without, in almost any case, providing accommodation for the debtors so confined in the black-holes, (now denominated bridewells) and in which their imprisonment is not only injurious to their health, but in every respect revolting to the feelings of humanity. These landlords should be called upon to provide suitable prisons, which should be built and supplied in conformity to the provisions of the 50th Geo. 3. c. 103. and distinct from the county bridewells.

By the existing law, all lords of manors, who, under their charter, are invested with the power of imprisonment, are bound to lodge with the clerk of the crown in their respective counties, a copy of such charter. And we respectfully submit to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, that the clerks of the crown, throughout the kingdom, should be directed to furnish a copy of the clause under which in each of the charters lodged in their office, the power of imprisonment is claimed. And that the lords of such manors respectively should be required to submit to the Lord Lieutenant, a plan and estimate, either for building a manor prison, or for rendering the existing one adequate to the regulations of the law.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

THESE places of confinement may be reduced to three classes :

- 1.—Private establishments for confinement of the higher orders :
- 2.—Public asylums which are established on a permanent and efficient plan :
- 3.—Temporary public institutions, for which it is intended to substitute new lunatic asylums, under the Act 1 & 2 Geo. 4. c. 33.

THE establishments of the first class are principally situated in the city and neighbourhood of Dublin, and are in general conducted on such judicious and humane principles, as render them advantageous to society.

Private
Madhouses.

Of the second class, the principal asylums are, the lunatic asylum at Cork, which does credit to the benevolence of that city, and particularly to Dr. Halloran; by whose talents and excellent arrangements this asylum has attained the highest state of improvement; and the Richmond lunatic asylum in Dublin; the condition and arrangements of which, reflect the highest credit on Mr. Grace, the governor. These establishments are more particularly noticed in the Appendix.

Cork Asylum.

Richmond.

Of the third class, there are many to be found throughout the kingdom, in which no attempt can be made to classify the patients, or to effect the cure of the disease; but in which the two-fold object is attained of affording refuge and support to the unhappy inmates, and of removing a burthen from the other public establishments of the country, or from society at large.

Smaller Asylums.

These asylums are more or less efficient in the different towns in which they are placed; but in general they are inadequate in accommodation, and many of them very ill regulated; being in many cases attached to the houses of industry, and under such circumstances that the inmates of both establishments are often intermixed.

Clonmell.

The asylum at Clonmell deserves particular notice, being an establishment conducted under the most admirable regulations, and kept in the best possible order.

New Asylum.

The general state of this class of asylums would properly become a subject for the most serious attention of government, but that the difficulty has already been met by the wisdom of the legislature; and under a recent Act, lunatic asylums on an extensive plan, are likely to supply the wants of the whole country. The commissioners of lunatic asylums have already approved the plans of three asylums, which will provide for the lunatic poor of nine counties.

These establishments are to be situated in the neighbourhood of Limerick, Armagh, and Belfast; and the system is likely to be still further extended. We have particularly recommended in the case of the counties of Wexford, Waterford, and Kilkenny, that an application should be made to government for the establishment of a public asylum for the joint use of those counties.

GENERAL PENITENTIARIES.

THE system of General Penitentiaries is, in our opinion, the most effectual that enlightened policy can devise for the prevention of crime, the improvement of the morals of the country, and the furtherance of those benevolent views which animate the legislature and the public upon the subject of prison discipline.

With a view to rescue from the dangers of evil association, to avoid the necessity of banishment to a distant colony, and to reform and restore to society the reclaimable part of our convicted criminals, his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has been empowered by law to suspend the sentence of transportation, at discretion; and to substitute by his warrant, a committal to hard labour in a domestic penitentiary. The introduction of this principle, has been hailed by every humane and reflecting mind as a bright and promising era in the history of our criminal law. But, although the wisdom of the legislature has conferred the power, we do not conceive that the system has been brought into operation with any effect in Ireland. Like every other theory founded on enlarged and benevolent principles, it requires the support of active agency, and an adequate working machinery.

In the case under consideration, the details though extending through every part of Ireland, are simple in their nature, and not calculated to involve any additional expense. Instructions should be given to the sheriffs and practical officers in the county gaols, to make diligent and cautious inquiry, to prepare them at each assize on the trial of the criminals, to point out to the judge of assize those cases in which they discover a fair promise that a system of reformation would be likely to succeed. Upon such information, added to the recommendation of juries, and the observations of the judge, a selection should be made, and returns submitted to the Lord Lieutenant at these two periods of the year, and prior to the half yearly embarkation.

Penitentiaries should be established and appointed on the best principles, and to such extent as to meet the wants of the country. And it is unnecessary for us to point out that the greater the extent to which the substitution of reform for transportation is carried, the greater will be the saving of the public money; at present we possess this invaluable system only in name.

The Richmond general penitentiary, in Grange Gorman Lane, is, at present, the only prison of this class established in Ireland, and is neither capacious enough, or, in our opinion, so conducted as to give effect to those objects for which such prisons are designed. The building is in some parts considered insecure, and the classes arranged upon the erroneous principle of division into equal numbers of males and females.

It being now in the contemplation of government to establish a second penitentiary in the south of Ireland (for which Spike Island appears to be the most eligible site),

* Note. A plan for the establishment of a Penitentiary on Spike Island, is submitted to government and under consideration.

eligible situation,) the most advantageous future distribution, seems to us to be, that the general penitentiary in Grange Gorman Lane should remain for the reception of equal proportions of males and females, and the prison in the south to be confined to males. This plan will effect the two-fold purpose of balancing the proportion in a manner nearly answering to the actual state of the case, and of applying the whole of the male convicts in the southern penitentiary to that laborious occupation in the public works, which, (particularly in Spike Island,) would give full employment for the whole establishment of men.

To give to the penitentiary system a fair trial, will require peculiar care in the selection of officers. In a system founded on such principles, and embracing such objects, it is indispensable that from the governor, through every gradation to the lowest menial officer in the establishment, an unbroken chain of co-operation should be found throughout to promote the moral and religious improvement of the prisoners. Every thing which is presented to their view, should bear an aspect suitable to a school of reformation; which, forming at all times a contrast to those scenes to which the unhappy inmates have been accustomed, will impress daily and hourly upon their mind those lessons which the superiors of the establishment have inculcated. And, perhaps, the expectation of sound and permanent improvement is not more likely to be realized from the direct means of instruction, than from the ever operative effect of an uniform and harmonious system of morality, order, and subordination.

CONVICTS.

THE system that has been hitherto practised with respect to this branch of the department, appears to us to be most defective and injurious to the public service. Convicts are left in the county gaols, usually for such a length of time, as to call for the repeated remonstrances of the grand juries, and as to impede most materially, nay, in some cases, wholly to counteract the attempt at reformation in the regulations of the prison. The system of transmission to Dublin from the northern gaols, and of shipment from thence, is alleged as the cause of this inconvenience; but, we are of opinion, that this difficulty should no longer be allowed to have any existence. A hulk is now prepared in the harbour of Cork for the reception of such a number of convicts, as, together with the accommodation afforded in the dépôt at Cork, is adequate at once to receive from each county, after the spring and summer assizes, persons sentenced to transportation. These prisoners, we are of opinion, could be marched by route to Cork, at a smaller expense than that which is now incurred, and without the present delay, which is equally injurious to the prisoners and to the county gaols. This alteration would relieve the gaol of Kilmainham from the inconvenient burthen which has been unavoidably imposed upon the county of Dublin, by the application of a great part of their gaol to the accommodation of convicts collected from the northern counties.

Hall.

We have consulted some high legal authorities, and find it to be their opinion, that a prompt and certain transmission to Cork of all persons sentenced to transportation, would prove beneficial to the ends of public justice; and that the prospect of immediate removal of convicts from their own country, from their own families and friends, would add a weight to the sentence, and more than any other circumstance operate as a check upon the commission of crime.

OFFICERS.

THE principal officer in a county gaol, is the local inspector; the importance and peculiar character of this office, cannot have been more distinctly marked than by the provision of the 3. c. 103, which conferred it, as a matter of right, upon the parochial clergy of the established church; and although the late Acts have extended the power of the grand juries, and given a wider field for the selection, we have been gratified to find, that, in a great majority of instances, the inspectors are still chosen from that body; and as far as experience has been afforded by the late appointments which have taken place under the late Acts, we have not in general had reason to rejoice in the effects produced by the alteration of the law. Lay inspectors have been appointed in seven instances, and in three out of the seven, the situations of the superior controlling officer of the prison, and

Inspector.

that of the inferior medical officer have been united in the same person, which, if not illegal, at least presents a strange anomaly in the chain of subordination in the establishment.

Gaoler,

Happily for the inmates of our prisons, and for the best interests of society, the public sentiment, as to the nature and duties of this station, has undergone a radical change. The qualifications for this office are inserted in the last report of the British Society for the improvement of prison discipline, in terms so congenial to our view, that we subjoin the following extract.

"The qualifications essential to the governor of a prison, bear no similitude to those ordinarily requisite for the officer of police; the latter may possess great personal resolution, and be well acquainted with the retreat of criminality, but he may still be deficient in regularity of conduct, and those qualities of mind, without which he cannot appreciate or promote moral reformation; he may be competent to detect crime, and accustomed to discharge his duty with credit to himself and advantage to the public, and yet be disqualified by education and habits to undertake the yet more arduous office of governing a prison. The situation of keeper of a gaol is daily acquiring in public estimation increased importance and respectability, and why should it be otherwise? His station is honourable, the nature of his charge arduous and responsible. To him is delegated a peculiar trust, and the upright performance of his duties entitle him to the esteem and gratitude of the community. The security of his charge, although the first, is not the only object of his care; he is a moral functionary, in whose exertions are involved the interests of society, and the welfare of the most wretched of mankind. In his general conduct, in the exercise of his power, the encouragement of the orderly, the control of the refractory; in these, as well as in the discharge of other duties, his arrangements should be methodical, his temper uniform, and his justice apparent. From the duties of the chaplain, the office of the governor is perfectly distinct; yet, if he be not required to administer the ordinances of religion, it is essential that he should appreciate their value, enforce their observance by his authority, and recommend them by his example. He must bring to the performance of his duty, not only decision of character and soundness of judgment, but a mind animated by the benevolence, and a heart imbued with the spirit of Christian principles."

Although we have sincere pleasure in assenting to this just outline of the qualifications and duties of a gaoler, we cannot but lament to observe what a contrast such a description presents to the great proportion of those individuals to whom the trust is committed. Do we see every exertion made by the authorities, to whom the appointment is intrusted, to discover such characters, too rare in this country, and to appoint them? On the contrary, although we can bear testimony to the disinterested and public spirited motives from which some gaolers have been selected, we have found the most glaring proofs of partial and interested appointments, and even of the choice of persons of the most immoral character. Nay, there are, we are sorry to add, instances to be found of the sale* of the office by the sub-sheriffs, to whom the sheriff has delegated his power, and in direct violation of the sub-sheriff's oath.

This fraudulent act is rendered penal by the 50th Geo. 3. c. 103. But where public justice is not guarded by public principle, it will be too often found practicable to evade the law, and, without detection, to carry on private negotiations contrary to its enactments.

Inferior Officers.

To any person who can fully appreciate the qualifications and duties of a gaoler, it must be obvious that such an office cannot be discharged with effect, unless the inferior officers of the prison are selected from motives as pure as those which should have influenced his own appointment; and we are sorry to say, that such has not been the case, and that the progress of prison discipline has been and is much impeded by the want of such aid. The turnkeys are often persons of dissolute character, and many of the most lamentable instances of vice which have been detected in the prisons of this country can be traced to their collusion, and even to their corrupt agency. They have bribed their superiors, under the mask of giving security, and have traded upon the corruption of the prisoners, and the betraying their own trust:

* Of this generally believed fact, we have only proof of offers to sell, and of the dismissal of the gaoler when the offer has been rejected.

The same complaint is to be made as to the choice of the keepers of bridewells. The keeper should be a man of a firm, steady, intelligent character; of known sobriety and integrity; able to read and write well; and is much better chosen from a different part of the country from that in which his prison is situated. Old non-commissioned officers of the army, and respectable pensioners, are often found the best fitted for this place. We fear that this stream of patronage has been sullied by private motives, and even by bribe.

These representations we have considered it our duty to make, although we are enabled to speak with approbation and gratitude, not only of the pure and salutary system which has been firmly fixed in many gaols, but of the good feeling and co-operation we have experienced in the grand juries, high sheriffs, and magistrates, during the progress of our tour; and to express our confident hope, that such evils will, within a very short period, cease to stain the character of any of the Irish prisons.

SCHOOLS and LABOUR.

THE progress that has been made in establishing Schools, and the means of instruction in the prisons, is truly encouraging to us. In very few gaols has this system not been in some degree established; and those instances have only occurred in prisons in which a general negligence on the part of the officers, and a disgraceful state of disorder in the whole interior economy of the prison, are also to be complained of. But, in general, male schools are established; and, in some of the gaols, the progress both in the religious and literary instruction of the prisoners has been such as to prove, beyond the possibility of doubt, that the most serious benefits and blessings to society are to be hoped for from the encouragement of this truly benevolent and interesting branch of modern prison improvement.

The female schools are also established, and succeeding in many of the gaols, and committees formed of ladies, who are regular in their attendance, and unwearied in their efforts, to redeem from ruin this unhappy portion of their fellow-creatures.

The ladies' committees of Wicklow, Galway county, Limerick county, as well as of the gaols in Dublin, are distinguished by the benevolent exertions which are made by them to promote these important objects.

The want of manufactures in the different counties of Ireland must prove a great impediment to the adoption of any general plan which can render the labour of the prisoners in the gaols productive; but in some of the prisons in Dublin a great deal has been done. In the under-named prisons, the produce of the last year amounted to the following sums:—

	£.	s.	d.
Smithfield Penitentiary - - - -	469	-	7½
Richmond Bridewell - - - -	1,230	14	10
Richmond General Penitentiary - -	381	-	11

We consider it right particularly to advert to the attempt at a profitable manufacture, which was made at Kilmainham, under the superintendence of the Rev. Mr. Nixon, and afterwards relinquished. In this gaol, cottons, calicoes, cloth, and blanketing are manufactured, with such a small proportion of loss in the first trial of eighteen months, as afforded a fair prospect of ultimate success; and we are of opinion, that the system may be resumed to great advantage.

In the county gaols, in general, the only works which it appears at present practicable to introduce, are the constant cleaning and white-washing of the prison and yards, making and mending the bedding and gaol clothing, breaking stones, picking salmon, &c.; in the sea-port towns, the making nets and other materials for the purposes of the fishery.

In Carlow, the sawing and manufacturing of marble has been carried on with considerable success, and it is in contemplation to establish the same manufacture at Limerick.

We have an immediate prospect of the establishment of the tread-mill in many of the gaols of Ireland. It may be applied, on a small scale, for the purpose of supplying water; and, on a larger, to the grinding of meal for the consumption of the prison. Some smaller wheels are already in operation, and larger ones are in progress in several of the counties. We are sorry to find that a question has arisen, whether the exercise of the tread-mill is of such a nature as to prove injurious

Tread-mill.

in some instances, to the health of the prisoners employed? But this objection has been to us most satisfactorily over-ruled, upon the opinion of some of the most eminent medical authorities in this kingdom, who have entered into the details of the case, and proved, in the clearest manner, that these injurious effects are attributed to the labour in the tread-mill wholly without reason.

This inquiry will, we trust, remove from the public mind any prejudice which may have been excited against the adoption of a measure in our prisons from which the most advantageous results are anticipated, and of the good effects of which, the past experience of England has placed before us the most unquestionable proofs. The tread-mill has proved to be not only a power applicable to almost every description of work, but a certain means (even in the failure of every species of manufacture) of affording steady employment to the prisoners; and a description of labour, which although but moderately severe, is yet of so interesting and constant a nature as to have become a terror to those who are committed to prison, and consequently a check to the commission of crime.

DEBTORS PRISONS.

THE Marshalseas of Dublin which come under particular regulations are,

The Four Courts Marshalsea,
The City Marshalsea,
The Sheriffs Prison.

In these prisons, the rents are established under the orders of the court of King's Bench. The state and probable improvement of these prisons will be found in our Report upon them, contained in the Appendix.

The marshalseas in the counties, or debtors side of county gaols, have been found by us in general in a very bad state; rents demanded contrary to law; filth and confusion throughout the debtors rooms; and an uncontrolled admission of food, if not of spirituous liquors, to those debtors who have received the prison allowances, as paupers.

We have now enforced the following Rules:

- 1st.—That no rent shall be chargeable in a county gaol.
- 2d.—That when a prisoner receives the county allowances he is to be placed in the class of the pauper debtors, who are lodged in a separate part of the marshalsea, and are amenable to all the rules and regulations applicable to other pauper prisoners.

In some few of the marshalseas, in the city of Waterford, and elsewhere, the debtors prison exhibited as good a system of cleanliness as any other part of the county gaol, and as a misunderstanding in many counties has been removed, by which the interference of the committee of grand juries in the discipline of the debtors prison was questioned, there is good ground to hope that a very effectual reform will be experienced in the next year.

The miserable state of the minor marshalseas in Dublin, and throughout the kingdom, will, we trust, become a subject for the interference of government: at present they are a disgrace to the administration of justice in Ireland.

DUBLIN PRISONS.

THE prisons of the Metropolis have formed a separate object in the arrangement of our official duties, and have been jointly inspected and reported upon by us, distinct from the duties of our respective districts.

In a large city, which contains many places of confinement, the principal object to attain appears to be, that particular classes should be committed to particular gaols; and thus a classification should be effected by prisons, before a minute classification by the interior divisions of each separate prison is commenced. To the want of bringing this leading principle into operation, we attribute the chief defects which have been found in the gaols of this city; and particularly the crowded and lamentable state of Newgate, which has for years been the subject of universal complaint, and a public disgrace to the metropolis of Ireland.

This

This subject has happily attracted the attention of the legislature, and by the 43d and 44th sections of the Act of the last session, 3 Geo. 4. c. 64. such powers are vested in the Lord Lieutenant and Council, with respect to the allotment of prisoners to the several gaols of this city, as have led to the correction of the evil complained of; and by the late proclamations, dated 30th October and 10th December 1822, a most judicious distribution of the prisoners in the several prisons has been settled in the following manner:—

Newgate:	{	Females untried.
		D ^r under sentence of death.
		Males untried over 14 years of age.
		D ^r under sentence of death.
		D ^r under sentence of transportation.
Richmond Bedewell:	{	D ^r over 14 years of age, and sentenced to imprisonment for any period, not exceeding 6 months.
		Females sentenced to imprisonment for a period exceeding six months.
		Males over 14 years, sentenced to imprisonment for a period exceeding 6 months.
		Males under 14 years of age.
		Females under sentence of transportation.
Smithfield Penitentiary:	{	D ^r sentenced to imprisonment for any period, not exceeding six months.

The proclamations add, "No debtor, or other prisoner, save as aforesaid, to be committed to or detained in any of the said prisons."

All the advantages which this distribution promises have not as yet had a sufficient time to develop themselves; and from some practical difficulties which always lie in the way of sudden and general changes, every part of the system has not as yet got into its proper place; but good effects are already apparent, and when a minute classification shall be established in the gaols separately, we hope to see an efficient system of prison discipline in Dublin.

In our first inspection of Newgate, we found the female class crowded to the most unwholesome degree; and the conduct of the indiscriminate mass of criminal females, exhibiting a scene of filth, disorder, and apparent wickedness, which it was painful to witness. And we have the satisfaction to state, that on our re-visiting the prison, since the arrangement made under the proclamations, we found the female prisoners who remain, occupied in their day-rooms, two classes being at work, while the third were employed in reading to the mastron; and the whole, in their deportment, presenting a contrast to the former scene truly encouraging to us.

We shall also have the satisfaction to think, that this desired object has been attained by the judicious arrangement of existing accommodation, for the accomplishment of which, it was the general opinion, that a new city gaol, on a large scale, would be indispensable.

For our further observations on the gaols of Dublin, we refer to our Appendix.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

WE have formed a very unfavourable opinion upon the existing regulations affecting this department, in all its branches, with respect to the attendance, accounts, and supply of medicines; but we are not at present prepared to recommend any plan for the improvement of the system. We hope to submit some observations to government upon the subject prior to our Report of next year.

APPENDIX.

*Enactments of 50 Geo. 3. c. 103. and 3 Geo. 4. c. 64.**Act 50 Geo. 3. c. 103.*

Sect.

2.—IN every county gaol there shall be two separate parts; one for male, and one for female prisoners, completely divided, so as to prevent any intercourse:— And for each class, 1 yard, 1 bath, 1 privy, 1 good water pump, 1 common hall or kitchen.

The apartments to be dry and airy, and, if possible, so numerous as to afford a separate cell for each prisoner to sleep in.

One or more rooms or cells (according to the size of the prison) for the solitary confinement of the insane and outrageous.

One chapel for religious purposes.

One or more infirmaries, with suitable accommodations.

One or more workrooms for trades and industry.

41.—Every keeper of any gaol, bridewell, &c. to provide himself with one or more printed copies of this Act.

42.—Regulates the appointment and qualification of inspector, with consent and approbation of the court or judge, at each assizes or presenting term, to live within one mile of the prison.

44.—Clerk of the crown to furnish to the local inspector of each county gaol a complete schedule of prisoners, tried at each assizes, and at each quarter-sessions, containing crime, sentence, executed or remitted.

45.—Local inspector to transmit said schedule, and a report of the state of the gaol, annually, to the inspector general, under a penalty of 10*l*.

47.—The grand jury to appoint three chaplains, for county gaols, &c. to be approved of by the court or judge of assize: 1 of the established church; 1 Roman catholic and 1 dissenting minister, if required, by the court.

48.—Every such chaplain shall read prayers to his flock every Sunday morning. Every chaplain to visit each prison to which he is appointed twice at least in every week, exclusive of Sunday; at each visit to go into every cell and exhort those who are willing to hear. Each chaplain to attend every malefactor within his charge previous to and at the time of his execution. The chaplains, in turn, to inspect the bread and other provisions of all the prisoners, and to take care they are of good quality and of sufficient weight.

49.—Regulates the salaries of all the chaplains, which are to be equal in amount.

50.—Regulates the qualifications and appointment of physician and surgeon for the county gaols, bridewells, &c. to be approved of by the court of assize.

51.—To visit every prison at least twice in every week, or oftener if necessary.

54.—To make a weekly return of sick to the local inspector, with name and disease.

55.—Regulates the appointment of an apothecary for the county gaols and bridewells, &c. to be approved of by the court. Apothecary to attend the physician or surgeon in their visits to the prison, and to execute their orders.

Sect.

56. 57. 58.—Regulate the supply of medicines by the apothecary, and the vouchers required on oath; the taxation of druggists bills, if required, by the grand jury, and the supply of other articles for the sick, and compensation to the apothecary.

59.—The offices of surgeon and apothecary may be united in one person; but such person cannot be inspector or physician.

63.—Regulates the providing provisions, and issue thereof to poor prisoners, under the inspection of the chaplains in rotation, and of the inspector. Presentments to be made in advance for such provisions, or treasurer may pay the amount.

64.—Regulates supply of straw and other necessary petty expenses. Gaoler to furnish a calendar to the grand jury, to regulate the payment thereof, to be presented in advance.

65.—Regulates the supply of fuel, prison dresses, bedsteads, blankets, &c. to those who are in need thereof, for the local inspector.

66.—Contractors to account on oath.

67.—Penalty on any grand juror or officer being concerned in contracts.

69.—Seventeen rules established for prison discipline.

71.—Inspectors to report on oath as to prison rules, how obeyed.

Act 3 Geo. 4. c. 64.

Sect.

2.—Regulates the proceedings of the committee of grand juries appointed to superintend the government and management of the gaol, and grants certain powers.

4.—Poor prisoners supplied with food and necessaries at the public expense, not to be supplied in any other way.

5.—Debtors confined for less than 10*l.* to receive, by order of the court, 4*s.* per week from detaining creditor, and to be discharged on failure of payment.

7.—Inspectors general to make out three dietary tables, according to Schedule (A.) one of which is to be selected by the grand jury of each county, and adopted for the gaol, and posted in some conspicuous part of the prison.

9.—Contracts for diet to be made with clerk of the peace.

10.—Gaol account book, Schedule (A.) to be kept, and the account of provisions daily entered therein. Pass books to be also provided for the different contractors.

11.—Prison dresses, bedding and necessaries, to be provided and completed, according to the establishment of each prison, and deficiencies supplied at each annual inspection of the inspector general. See Schedules (B. & C.)

12.—Specifies articles of dress and bedding.

19.—Establishes a form of annual return, Schedule (E.) to be made by the gaoler to the inspector general.—N. B. The constant attention of local inspectors will be required to this return, which comprises matter of the greatest importance to the establishment of a good prison system, and the character of the gaol will depend upon the manner in which the gaoler is at all times prepared to fill it.

22.—Empowers inspector general to visit and examine, on oath, into the state of any gaol.

26.—A book to be kept in every prison, in which the observations of the grand jury and local inspector, and the visits of all the other officers, are to be entered; specifying every visit, and the duty performed.

27.—Regulates the appointment of physicians, surgeons and apothecaries.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

1.—DUBLIN DISTRICT.

*Kilmainham Gaol.*1.
Dublin District.

WE are happy to be able to state, that this prison is in a state of great cleanliness; and, as far as circumstances will admit, of good order and discipline. The classes were paraded and regulated, and even the crowded class of the convicts sentenced to transportation, were exhibited in a state of decency and apparent subordination, that do credit to Mr. Dunn, and the officers under him; and proves them to be highly qualified for that branch of prison discipline.

Notwithstanding these observations which justice demands from us, we can express no pleasure or satisfaction at the present state of Kilmainham gaol. The collection of convicts from the northern counties, (now 170 in number) must ever depress this establishment, and defeat every attempt to produce a system of improvement of any higher character than that of police discipline: To this cause, and to this alone, we attribute the failure of manufactures, or rather the abandonment of that highly desirable system, without a fair trial. To that alone we attribute the relinquishment of the plan of introducing a tread-mill and other intended improvements by the grand jury, whose zeal is paralyzed by the occupation of their county gaol by the prisoners sentenced in other counties to transportation. Nothing can more clearly exhibit the injurious effects of this system (now happily about to be altered) than the state of the gaol at this moment.

Total male cells	-	-	-	-	-	46
Male prisoners of the county	-	-	-	-	-	57

To this number which exceeds by 11 the number of cells, and which would exactly allow 1 person to each cell, if the stores were removed (as they should be) from N° 6, are added 170 prisoners from other counties.

There is also allotted to these convicts an *hospital*, which is the only part of the county gaol applicable to work-rooms for looms. To this statement I have also to add, that when a prospect did appear last year of the gaol being given up to the county, we had arranged with the committee of the grand jury, and were about to complete a classification for 8 classes, with 8 yards, work-rooms, &c.

This gaol has the great advantage (if a system of improvement should be rendered practicable) of the superintendence of a local inspector who embraces the true views of his important station as inspector and chaplain of this extensive prison. To his exertions were attributable the progress which manufacture had made, and from the most minute investigation of his accounts connected with that object, we are of opinion, that the attempt was hastily laid aside, and that had Mr. Nixon been unembarrassed in this gaol, and properly supported, a success in this important matter would have appeared, that would perhaps at this day have been the cause of many similar attempts in other counties. We make these observations not in justification of Mr. Nixon's past endeavours, but in the hope that this system of manufacture, and all the other improvements which are now suspended, will be resumed and adopted, as soon as government shall find it practicable to remove finally the convicts sentenced to transportation from the northern gaols.

Some alteration in the gaol is wanted to afford better day-rooms, the present ones being very defective in light, and in other respects, of which the grand jury are aware.

The solitary cells are wholly unfit for their purpose, being exposed to the whole square in which they are placed.

THE STATE OF THE GAOLS, &c. OF IRELAND.

Officers and Salaries :

	£.	s.	d.
Inspector - - - -	200	-	-
Protestant chaplain - - -	60	-	-
Roman Catholic chaplain - - -	60	-	-
Surgeon - - - -	80	-	-
Keeper - - - -	200	-	-
Deputy keeper - - -	80	-	-
Clerk - - - -	80	-	-
Turnkey - - - -	52	-	-
D ^r - - - -	52	-	-
Schoolmaster - - -	30	-	-
Matron - - - -	20	-	-
	<u>£. 914</u>	-	-

1.
Dublin District.

Richmond General Penitentiary.

THE Plan of this prison, although not on the best construction, is calculated for minute classification, however ill-contrived for inspection, there being 18 corridors, with separate yards, with rooms and day-rooms.

The numbers which can be lodged in this prison, with nearly separate cells, are 208 ; which number could be still further increased by good arrangement.

At present the system of general penitentiaries is not, in our opinion, acted upon in Ireland (see our introductory Report on this head) in a manner in any respect calculated to do justice to so admirable a system, which materially differs in the principles of its interior management from the system of other public prisons. We understand that it is the immediate intention of government, to adopt measures for the establishment of general penitentiaries on the enlarged scale, and under the superintendence of officers whose talents are suited to the important task. Under these circumstances we do not deem it expedient to state more than that, (as far as our experience, reading and observation enable us to form our opinion) we can bear our decided testimony to the unbounded advantages promised by well regulated penitentiaries, as well as to the total failure of the attempts which have been heretofore made in this department in Ireland, and for which no endeavours on our parts could afford an adequate remedy.

City of Dublin ; Gaol of Newgate.

AT the period of our last Report upon Newgate, we had formed a decided opinion, that the crowded and melancholy state in which we found that prison, could only be remedied by the adoption of a principle of classification applying to the several gaols in the city of Dublin, allotting to each prison a distinct class or classes of offenders ; and we had the gratification to find that the establishment of this principle was provided for in the Act of last session ; in pursuance of which His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, in council, has, by the proclamations dated the 30th October and 10th December 1822, directed the following distribution ; viz.

Newgate.	{ Females untried, or under sentence of death ; males untried, over 14 years old ; male convicts, and sentenced to death.
Smithfield Penitentiary.	{ Females imprisoned for less than six months ; female convicts ; males under 14 years old.
Richmond Bridewell.	{ Females confined for more than six months ; males over 14 years old imprisoned for more than six months.

Since this arrangement, the committals have been made under the terms of the proclamation, but, as some of the old cases of confinement in Newgate have for present convenience not been removed, the good effect of the classification has not as yet been felt ; another great difficulty still lying in the way of this improvement, is the delay which has occurred in the removal of convicts ; arrangements are, however, in progress on this head, which will effectually relieve all county and city gaols ; at present, the crowded state of the convicts class much embarrasses prison discipline.

We are happy to find that the removal of the surgical hospital is in progress; although we regret the delay which seems to attend the execution of every work in this prison.

The proper classes of females being removed to Smithfield and the Richmond penitentiary, the numbers have been reduced to a moderate proportion for the accommodation in the female class; and we had sincere pleasure in observing the improvement in this department. In the place of that indiscriminate mass of criminal females, whose appearance was not less disgusting than their conduct was offensive and profligate; crowded without distinction, in a manner revolting to the feelings of humanity; the offenders of lighter shades of guilt, exposed to the contamination of the most abandoned of their sex; we had the real pleasure to see the diminished number separated in their respective day-rooms, the occupants of two of which were at work, while the class in the upper day-room were engaged in reading the Scriptures, with apparent attention and interest, under the instruction of their matron. The whole of the females had acquired an air of propriety and decorum, which presented a striking contrast to the former scenes witnessed in this prison. Too much gratitude cannot be expressed by us to the committee of ladies who have been the instruments of this happy change.

The male prisoners we consider as not yet formed into classes, which it will be impossible to effect, until every cell shall be provided with bedsteads and bedding, according to law.

The appointment of one schoolmaster to this prison and the Richmond Newgate, we consider insufficient; and it will be impossible to bring the good effects of such a system to any perfection, until a separate master is appointed to each gaol.

We recommend day-rooms to be formed at the ends of each corridor, in the large male class N° 4, as in the female prison; each corridor to have a distinct class, and each class to be permitted into the yard at a different hour.

The present day-room, with new flagging, glazing, and some decent furniture, would answer as a dining-hall, and afford shelter to each class when in the yard.

The upper corridor, in the present convict yard, is not secure, which could be remedied by a trifling work in the ceiling, extending the arch to the window in each cell.

There is at present a great want of a school-room, and we should recommend the use of the chapel for this service.

Reduction of Numbers in Newgate since last Return :

NUMBER As stated in last Year's REPORT.	NUMBER of CELLS.	NUMBER of PRISONERS, 1822.	NUMBER of PRISONERS, 1823.
N° 1. - - - -	4 Rooms - - -	49 - - -	57
N° 2. - - - -	24 Cells - - -	132 - - -	89
N° 3. Convicts -	13 D ^s - - -	60 - - -	65
N° 4. Females -	16 D ^s - - -	103 - - -	43
N° 5. Seate side	10 Cells (7 Rooms)	19 - - -	25
		346	258

We cannot avoid noticing the continuance of the practice of receiving rents from criminals, for their accommodation in a better part of the prison. A proper delicacy is very necessary in peculiar cases of committal; but where a distinction is thought expedient, the motive for affording the accommodation should be clear from any appearance of profit to the officers of the gaol.

The want of accommodation has heretofore afforded fair excuse for the want of a system of government in Newgate, which embraces any of the enlightened views of modern days, as to the comfort and much more, the improvement of the prisoner. But when the gaol shall be brought within its proper limits in respect to numbers, we shall make it our business to set on foot, and carefully watch a system of minute classification, of well-arranged and effectual instruction, of work as far as is practicable, and above all, of that firm, yet gentle treatment to the prisoner, and system

system of government, which brings all the good feelings of the better characters in the prison, into alliance with the authority and influence of the officers.

DUBLIN District.

Officers and Salaries:

	£	s.	d.
Gaoler	400	—	—
Deputy d ^o	200	—	—
Clerk and Turnkey	78	—	—
4 Turnkeys, at 52 <i>l.</i> each	208	—	—
Hospital Mate	42	2	6
Another	24	2	6
Schoolmaster	20	—	—
Matron	60	—	—
	<u>£. 1,052</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>—</u>

The six following officers, with salaries attached, superintend the gaol of Newgate, as also the Richmond bridewell, Smithfield penitentiary, Sheriff's prison, and City Marshalsea:

	£	s.	d.	
Rev. Piers R. Gamble, Inspector	400	—	—	per ann.
William Harty, physician	400	—	—	"
Alexander Read, surgeon	227	10	—	"
Rev. Thos. Gamble, Protestant Chaplain	100	—	—	"
Rev. Lawrence Morrissey, R. C. d ^o	100	—	—	"
	<u>£. 1,227</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>—</u>	

Richmond Bridewell.

WE have frequently seen this bridewell since last inspection, and have no reason to alter our original opinion, that the general system and interior economy is grounded on the best principles, and acted on so far as the room for classification admits of. It is much to be regretted that the plan of the prison, and accommodation of cells, will not allow such a separation of the aged from the young, and the greater from the minor criminal, as would give better hopes of moral improvement than can possibly be expected where so many are assembled together. If possible, not more than 15 or 20 persons should be in any class, even where sufficient work is provided; and in any gaol where numbers are collected together, however well regulated otherwise, the evils arising from corrupt intercourse must ensue, and the difficulty of the governor and his assistants be increased tenfold.

The readiness of the city grand jury to co-operate with us after last year's inspection, encourages us again to press on them the necessity of more sleeping cells, subdividing the yards with higher walls, and increasing the number of work rooms. Such improvements will amply repay the expense, by the best results; and if small classes, separate sleeping cells, hard labour, and efficient solitary confinement, were secured, criminals would not be so careless about a commitment to the Richmond bridewell.

We observe that our suggestions for occupying the departments for monthly prisoners have been complied with, which has increased classification. The hospital is much improved in cleanliness; and a school has been established.

A tread-mill has been presented for, and ordered by the grand jury; and we look forward with great confidence to the benefits arising from such an improvement in prison discipline, which has so manifestly been experienced in England.

Smithfield Penitentiary.

WE have again great satisfaction in reporting to the grand jury of the city of Dublin our favourable opinion of this establishment, and the general principles on which it is conducted. In all large cities, a place for the moral government and discipline of juvenile offenders, is of the utmost importance; and it is to be regretted, that this prison does not afford the classification in yards, cells, and day-rooms, calculated to bring into operation all the effects of such a system. Great numbers assembled together is injurious, and renders the superintendent's duty more difficult, even supposing that there were no disparity in the crimes or character of the individuals.

We

1.
Dublin District.

We find a class of female prisoners now confined here under the late regulations; but no step as yet taken to procure accommodation for them by separate cells, and security against their escape. To obtain both these objects, the yard walls should be made perfect, the old and tottering front house thrown down and replaced by a wall, and the windows of the prison part built up as at the bridewell; the latter is a trifling expense which should be incurred, and which would in itself give temporary security and seclusion, with attentive turnkeys, if the officers are zealous to perform their duty, and place no difficulties in the way.

We beg to submit the absolute necessity of erecting some solitary cells for punishment, establishing an infirmary in the front house on male side of the prison, and dividing the chapel to separate the sexes at worship.

Four Courts Marshalsea.

THIS Marshalsea is the prison of the court of King's Bench, established for the custody of persons confined for debt, after the return of writ. The prisoners are either removed from the several county gaols on the return of the writ, or afterwards removed by *habeas corpus*. It is regulated under the control of the local inspector and marshal with inferior officers; and under rules and regulations established by the court of King's Bench, in pursuance of the 50th Geo. 3. c. 103. section 73, &c. by which the fees are regulated.

A considerable emolument to the marshal arises from rents established by the court to be paid for the different rooms and common halls in the prison, which are rated; and the amount chargeable for each apartment, let to either one or more persons, is painted upon the door of the room. The prison is closed at night, and all prisoners obliged to retire to their apartments, strangers being excluded from the marshalsea. The tap is placed under strict rules, and all spirituous liquors excluded, gaming is also forbidden.

This prison consists of three classes of persons confined, viz. :—

1. Persons paying rent for rooms.
2. Common-hall prisoners paying 1 d. per night.
3. Pauper prisoners.

These three classes have heretofore been indiscriminately mixed in the prison, except with respect to the different apartments to which they were entitled; the yards being common to all. No supply of food under the regulations of the Act was established, and the allowance of a small quantity of bread to paupers, was confined to 20 prisoners.

An estimate has been submitted to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, for the thorough repair of the rooms, which are in a very dilapidated state; and also for the purchase and inclosure of an additional yard; and when the arrangements connected with this estimate are completed, the prison will be divided into three parts separated from each other, and each possessing a separate yard. To each of these parts, one of the classes of prisoners above stated will be allotted. This alteration will enable the marshal to close the interior door of the paupers building; and by not admitting to that class, any visitor without strict search, the dietary system, and the necessary guard to that system, established by the 4th sec. 3 Geo. 4. c. 64. (which forbids to those who receive prison allowances any other supply) may be established; by which, experience has led us to think that while all ground of complaint is removed, the expense to the public will not be increased.

By the separation of the classes in the manner estimated, the gentlemen who are confined, will be removed from the intermixture of the lower classes, and the means of preserving order and cleanliness much increased. Some cases of reduced circumstances in the higher rank of life have been adduced in argument against the adoption of this system in such a place of confinement; but such instances are of the class of those extreme cases from which it is impossible to argue, and which if permitted to interfere with salutary general regulations, would thwart almost any plan that could be devised for the management of any public department.

Sheriff's Prison.

THIS Marshalsea was originally built to prevent the abuse of sparging houses, and as a temporary residence for debtors *in transitu* to the Four Courts Marshalsea, but from the numbers in the latter place, and the desire of many to remain here

in preference, it has long since become the permanent residence for debtors in aid of the other accommodations afforded for them in the city, and removals to the Four Courts Marshalsea seldom occurs, except for disorderly conduct, or for the wish of the individuals.

We have great pleasure in reporting the improved appearance of the prison since Mr. Wood's appointment; order, cleanliness and discipline have replaced filth, intemperance and every excess, and under such management, we cannot but rejoice at its continuing, as an aid to the prison accommodation for debtors in Dublin.

It would be but reasonable, that a salary should be paid to the keeper as it is in other prisons, abolishing all fees and rents; another yard for females would be very desirable.

City Marshalsea.

WE have the satisfaction to state, that although this Marshalsea falls short of what the nature of the case requires; the improvements since last year are very decided, and evidence the anxiety of the authorities in the city to afford the necessary conveniences and comforts to the prisoners which the law requires.

The common hall, of which we drew so melancholy a picture in our last Report, has been reduced by one third in the numbers crowded into it; and to those pauper prisoners who were left to the supplies of charity last year, the regulated proportions of bedding, and the established dietary, &c. are provided.

The accounts are kept according to form prescribed in schedules (A. and B.) of the late Prison Act; and the governor appears attentive and zealous in his duty.

In our last year's Report, we noticed the appointment of a matron to the hospital, at 40 *l.* a year, which we conceived, and still conceive to be an expense disproportionate to the service to be performed.

Marshalsea of St. Sepulchre.

THIS is a manor court prison, attached to the see of Dublin, for debtors resident within the bounds of the manor.

This is a new building, consisting of six rooms, one common hall, and two yards with privies and water; the rooms are let to debtors at five shillings per week, and such as cannot pay reside in the common hall; the rooms were clean, but like all other manor court prisons in Ireland there is no gaol allowance for food, fuel, straw or candles, and consequently poor prisoners are either destitute or dependent on friends for support; there are only four debtors now confined here.

Mr. Jacob Neville is the marshal.

Marshalsea of Thomas Court and St. Donore.

THIS is a manor court prison, in the liberties of the city of Dublin, under the Earl of Meath, for debtors resident within those liberties.

It is a private house, rented by the marshal, Mr. Boddy, at N° 10, Marabone-lane, and he reimburses himself by the rents of rooms and beds, at seven shillings per week for each; the two upper rooms are for paupers who are not supplied with any accommodation, there being no gaol allowance of any kind, or funds for such, though the Act requires all poor prisoners to be fed; there is a yard, privy, and pump; the rooms were clean, but being merely a private dwelling-house it is insecure as a prison.

Swift's Lunatic Hospital.

THIS hospital was founded by Dean Swift, for pauper lunatics, and is conducted by the trustees, under the Dean's will, and a charter afterwards granted by George the Second.

The present master is Mr. P. Campbell, under whose personal management the hospital has every appearance of being well conducted; our powers, under the late Act, are not sufficiently defined to enable us efficiently to investigate abuses, but there did not appear in this asylum any grounds for suspicion that abuses existed; the rooms and cells were clean, the inmates as comfortable as their circumstances admitted of, no unnecessary restraints, and sufficient yards and gardens for air and exercise.

1. There are ninety-three paupers and forty-eight boarders confined here; on a second application for admission to inspect, the superintendent declined admitting me, stating he was authorized by the governor to do so.

Richmond Lunatic Asylum.

WE have inspected this hospital with a view to ascertain if any abuses exist, which we conceive to be the primary object of the Act in calling for our Report; we minutely examined every department, and it seems to be conducted on the best principles for such asylums, and every attention paid to cleanliness and good order.

There is a governor and suitable officers under him, and there appears no reason to question their qualifications. Mr. Grace, the moral governor, attended us through the hospital, an intelligent, active, and zealous officer.

The general management of this asylum is placed by the law in the hands of thirteen eleemosynary governors, who meet when necessary, as a board, and the admission of any patient requires the signature of one of the governors.

We called for such returns as we considered necessary to inform us of the minute details of the establishment, and though we felt some delicacy in giving any opinion that might appear opposed to the governors, whose experience so far exceeds ours, and whose motives must be the purest, yet we consider it our duty to say, that the dietary appears extravagant for a pauper establishment, compared with others of a similar description, and it might be advisable, with a view to economy, to call for the opinion of a board of medical men on the subject.

In the list of officers there appears a secretary or accountant and a clerk to the secretary, which seems to us an unnecessary member, to conduct one department in an asylum which can only contain 230 persons.

There is no appointed chaplain; Mr. Adamson, the chaplain of the house of industry, performs the duty, but this does not appear to be imperative on him, as he receives no salary. Perhaps a regular chaplain devoted to his duty might be of essential service in such an hospital, and a small annual sum to the chaplain in being of the house of industry would insure the duty being performed.

The resident officers are, the moral governor, the secretary, and the matron.

Accommodation :

There are eight yards for air and exercise, with sufficient privies, baths, and supply of water.

Fourteen day rooms, 198 separate cells, with corridors, exclusive of 16 rooms for convalescents, 31 servants apartments, with a good kitchen and laundry.

A garden for the use of the institution, and two small ones for the governor and secretary.

By a late regulation of the governors, a few persons are admitted who are able to pay a part towards their support, though too poor to afford the expense of a private asylum; however benevolent the feeling is which dictated this admission, we would question the policy of it in an hospital built out of public funds for paupers, and where such admissions unavoidably occupy the room of a pauper.

Lunatic Asylum; House of Industry.

THIS asylum is one department of the house of industry, and is under the immediate superintendence of Mr. Thomas Jackson, subject to the control, however, of the governor of that institution; it consists of five male and eight female wards, taken from the pauper divisions of the house of industry, and fitted up for incurable lunatics and idiots, transferred from the Richmond Asylum, and also of cells capable of containing 124 inmates, built by government for the express purpose of an asylum for violent and incurable lunatics; we found twenty-four of these cells at present occupied by sturdy beggars, in aid of the mendicancy association.

There are appropriate day and work rooms, with yards for air and exercise, privies, and a good supply of water; the males and females kept separate, and every attention paid to good order and discipline.

This asylum contains at present 393 patients, out of which 100 are generally at work, the females spinning and cleaning wards, and the males at garden labour, picking onions and making mats.

The dietary is very economical, the expenditure being only three-pence farthing

per day, per head, for three meals, and sufficient in quantity, and the expenditure for officers, keepers, nurses and deputies, amount only to 338 £.

The physician of the house of industry, Doctor Orpen, attends this department, and also Mr. Adamson, the chaplain of the institution.

There does not seem to exist any abuse whatever, and we cannot speak in terms too high of the attention and zeal of Mr. Jackson, the superintendent, who appears well qualified to conduct a lunatic asylum; nothing could be cleaner than the rooms, cells, bedsteads and beddings and the persons of the patients as clean as their employments and the economical allowance of clothing would admit of; the whole management is an example to any pauper institution requiring economy in their funds.

Doctor Harty keeps a private lunatic asylum near Finglass, which we inspected; every thing had the appearance of cleanliness and order, and no unnecessary restraint; there are pleasure grounds for exercise, and we had no reason to think that any abuse existed.

Doctor Jackson keeps a private lunatic asylum, near Finglass, which appears well conducted in every particular, and no improper coercion used.

Mr. Gregory keeps a private lunatic asylum, near Finglass, which we inspected, and there did not appear to exist any abuse or improper restraint.

The Quakers have a private establishment for lunatics at Donnybrook, which is remarkable for the characteristic neatness of that society; it appears well conducted, the lunatics allowed all reasonable indulgence, and supplied with every thing necessary under their circumstances.

2.—NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Antrim Gaol.

IT is much to be regretted that a new prison was not erected instead of the additions, which have created great difficulty in classification, and rendered it impracticable as to the extent which the law requires. As the windows of some classes open necessarily into the yards of others, and admit of communication at times, however vigilant the officers may be. The solitary cells are damp, and not well adapted for the purpose; the hospital accommodation is too small; I made an alteration in the classification of males and females in it, which I trust will meet the approbation of the grand jury; many of the chimneys of this gaol do not draw, and the smoke occasions considerable inconvenience; some cells were occupied improperly as stores, &c. &c. instead of adding to the deficient accommodation of the gaol, which I directed the local inspector to correct; iron doors and metal bedsteads should be provided for the old wing, and I submit for the favourable and immediate consideration of the grand jury, the necessity of procuring a reservoir of water to cleanse the privy and other shores; the school is conducted in a manner, highly creditable to those concerned, and the interest taken in it by benevolent individuals in the town, must ensure to it great advantages; if possible, the schoolmaster should reside in the gaol. I beg also, to submit for consideration, the erection of a tread-mill.

Town of Carrickfergus.

THERE is no legal accommodation whatever, provided for in this gaol, and consequently all prisoners, with the exception of debtors, are sent to the county gaol; I again beg to urge on the grand jury, the necessity of presenting a sum of money to erect a small bridewell, I think five hundred pounds would procure as much accommodation as is requisite for the population, and should the grand jury agree to it, I will provide a moderate plan for their consideration.

1.
Dublin District.

2.
North District.

LIST OF PRISONS.

DUBLIN PRISONS.

N ^o .	COUNTY.	SITE.	Estab- lish- ment of Prisoners.	DESCRIPTION of PRISON.	REMARKS.
1.	Dublin county - -	Kilmainham - -	200	County gaol - - -	2 to each cell.
2.	D ^o - - -	Grangequinn-lane - -	908	General Penitentiary.	
3.	Dublin city - -	Green-street - -	150	City gaol - - -	2 to each cell.
4.	D ^o - - -	Circular-road - -	-	Bridewell.	
5.	D ^o - - -	Smithfield - - -	-	d ^o .	
6.	D ^o - - -	Marshal-lane - -	-	Four courts marshalsea -	Marshalsea for debtors, confined in large rooms.
7.	D ^o - - -	Green-street - -	-	City marshalsea - -	
8.	D ^o - - -	D ^o - - -	-	Sheriff's prison - -	
9.	Liberties - - -	- - -	-	St. Sepulchre's manor court	
10.	D ^o - - -	- - -	-	St. Donat's - d ^o -	

NORTH DISTRICT.

N ^o .	COUNTY.	TOWN or SITE.	Estab- lish- ment of Prisoners.	DESCRIPTION of PRISON.	REMARKS.
1.	Antrim - - -	Carrickfergus - -	-	County gaol.	
2.	D ^o - - -	Belfast - - -	-	House of correction - -	Q. sessions town.
3.	D ^o - - -	Antrim - - -	-	Bridewell - - -	- d ^o .
4.	D ^o - - -	Ballymena - - -	-	Manor court - - -	- d ^o .
5.	D ^o - - -	Ballymoney - - -	4	d ^o - - -	- d ^o .
6.	D ^o - - -	Lisburn - - -	4	d ^o - - and bridewell.	
7.	D ^o - - -	Ballycastle - -	2	Manor court.	
8.	D ^o - - -	Larne - - -	2	d ^o .	
9.	D ^o - - -	Glenties - - -	2	d ^o .	
10.	D ^o - - -	Clonagh - - -	2	d ^o .	
11.	D ^o - - -	Portlough - - -	2	d ^o .	
12.	D ^o - - -	Toome - - -	2	d ^o .	
13.	D ^o - - -	Rundelstown - -	2	Blackhole.	
14.	D ^o - - -	Broughshane - -	4	Manor court.	
15.	Armagh - - -	Armagh - - -	-	County gaol.	
16.	D ^o - - -	Lurgan - - -	4	Bridewell - - -	Q. sessions town.
17.	D ^o - - -	Ballifet (Newry) -	4	d ^o - - -	- d ^o .
18.	D ^o - - -	Markethill - - -	4	d ^o - - -	- d ^o .
19.	D ^o - - -	Newton Hamilton -	4	d ^o - - -	occasionally sessions are held.
20.	Carrickfergus -	Carrickfergus - -	6	County town gaol.	
21.	Cavan - - -	Cavan - - -	-	County gaol.	
22.	D ^o - - -	Coothill - - -	-	Bridewell - - -	Q. sessions town.
23.	Down - - -	Downpatrick - -	-	County gaol.	
24.	D ^o - - -	Newry - - -	16	Bridewell - - -	Q. sessions town.
25.	D ^o - - -	Hillsboro' - - -	2	Blackhole - - -	- d ^o .
26.	D ^o - - -	Newtownards - -	2	d ^o - - and one room -	- d ^o .
27.	Dublin city - -	Lifford - - -	-	County gaol.	
28.	D ^o - - -	Donegal - - -	4	Bridewell - - -	Q. sessions town.
29.	D ^o - - -	Lettistown - - -	4	d ^o - - -	- d ^o .
30.	Dublin - - -	Kilmainham - -	-	County gaol.	
31.	Drogheda - -	Drogheda - - -	-	County town gaol.	
32.	Fermanagh - -	Enniskillen - -	-	County gaol.	
33.	D ^o - - -	Newtownbutler - -	2	Bridewell.	
34.	D ^o - - -	Enniskillen - -	6	Marshalsea.	
35.	Kildare - - -	Nons - - -	-	County gaol.	
36.	D ^o - - -	Atty - - -	-	d ^o .	
37.	D ^o - - -	Kildare - - -	4	Bridewell - - -	Q. sessions town.
38.	Londonderry -	Derry - - -	-	County gaol.	
39.	D ^o - - -	Coleraine - - -	8	Bridewell - - -	Q. sessions town.
40.	D ^o - - -	Magherafelt - -	2	d ^o - - -	- d ^o .
41.	D ^o - - -	N. T. Limavady -	2	d ^o - - -	- d ^o .
42.	Leath - - -	Dundalk - - -	-	County gaol.	
43.	D ^o - - -	Ardee - - -	2	Bridewell - - -	Q. sessions town.

LIST OF PRISONS (North District)—continued.

Nº.	COUNTY.	TOWN or SITE.	Establishment of Prisoners.	DESCRIPTION of PRISON.	REMARKS.
44.	Lentra	Carriok on Shannon	-	County gaol.	
45.	D ^r	Monroe Hamilton	4	Bridewell	Q. sessions town.
46.	Longford	Longford	-	County gaol.	
47.	Monaghan	Monaghan	-	d ^r .	
48.	D ^r	Carriekmacross	3	Blackhole.	
49.	D ^r	Carriekblassy	3	d ^r	Q. sessions town.
50.	Meath	Trim	-	County gaol.	
51.	D ^r	Kells	2	Blackhole	Q. sessions town.
52.	D ^r	Navan	8	Bridewell	- d ^r .
53.	D ^r	Droghda	4	d ^r	- d ^r .
54.	Roscommon	Roscommon	-	County gaol.	
55.	D ^r	Boyle	4	Bridewell	Q. sessions town.
56.	D ^r	Strokestown	4	d ^r	- d ^r .
57.	D ^r	Caulerton	4	d ^r	- d ^r .
58.	D ^r	Athlone	4	d ^r	- d ^r .
59.	Sligo	Sligo	-	County gaol.	
60.	D ^r	Ballymote	6	Bridewell	Q. sessions town.
61.	Tyrone	Omagh	-	County gaol.	
62.	D ^r	Dungannon	16	Bridewell	Q. sessions town.
63.	D ^r	Strabane	6	d ^r	- d ^r .
64.	D ^r	Clogher	4	d ^r	- d ^r .
65.	Westmeath	Mullingar	-	County gaol.	
66.	D ^r	Monro	6	Bridewell	Q. sessions town.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

Nº.	COUNTY.	TOWN or SITE.	Establishment of Prisoners.	DESCRIPTION of PRISON.	REMARKS.
1.	Carlow	Carlow	38	County gaol.	
2.	D ^r	Tallow	4	Bridewell	Quarter sessions town.
3.	Clare	Ennis	75	County gaol.	
4.	D ^r	Kilrush	4	Bridewell	Q. sessions town.
5.	D ^r	Miltoon	4	d ^r	- d ^r .
6.	D ^r	Ennistymond	4	d ^r	- d ^r .
7.	D ^r	Kildystart	4	d ^r	- d ^r .
8.	D ^r	Tongrany	4	d ^r	This prison would contain more prisoners.
9.	D ^r	Tulla	4	d ^r .	
10.	D ^r	Brasfield	4	d ^r .	
11.	D ^r	Sixmile cross	4	d ^r	Q. sessions town.
12.	Cork	Cork	160	County gaol	78 in house of correction.
13.	D ^r	Cork	160	City gaol	New gaol not occupied.
14.	D ^r	Cork	8	Bridewell.	
15.	D ^r	Kinsale	8	Bridewell and marshalsea	Under corporation of Kinsale.
16.	D ^r	Micheltown	4	Bridewell.	
17.	D ^r	Mallow	4	-	Q. sessions town.
18.	D ^r	Millstreet	4	Bridewell.	
19.	D ^r	Newmarket	4	d ^r .	
20.	D ^r	Maaroon	4	d ^r	Q. sessions town.
21.	D ^r	Clewistilly	4	d ^r .	
22.	D ^r	Shirburn	4	d ^r - and minor prison	One of these should be a district bridewell.
23.	D ^r	Bantry	4	Bridewell	
24.	D ^r	Charleville	4	d ^r - and minor prison	
25.	D ^r	Bandon	4	Bridewell and minor gaol	Q. sessions town.
26.	D ^r	Dunsmawney	4	d ^r - d ^r .	
27.	D ^r	Roscomberry	4	Bridewell.	
28.	D ^r	Rathcormac	4	d ^r .	
29.	D ^r	Fermoy	8	d ^r	Q. sessions town.
30.	D ^r	Buttevant	4	d ^r .	
31.	D ^r	Castlanarney	4	d ^r - and minor gaol.	
32.	D ^r	Youghal	8	d ^r - and marshalsea	Under the corp ^s of Youghal.
33.	D ^r	Cove	4	Bridewell.	
34.	Galway	Galway	75	County gaol.	
35.	D ^r	Galway	30	City gaol	2 in each.
36.	D ^r	Ballinaloe	4	Bridewell.	
37.	D ^r	Eyre Court	4	d ^r .	
38.	D ^r	Woodford	4	d ^r .	
39.	D ^r	Loughrea	8	d ^r	Q. sessions town.
40.	D ^r	Gort	4	d ^r .	
41.	D ^r	Team	4	d ^r .	
42.	D ^r	Clifton	4	d ^r .	

LIST OF PRISONS (South District)—continued.

N ^o .	COUNTY.	TOWN or SITE.	Estab- lish- ment of Prisoners.	DESCRIPTION of PRISON.	REMARKS.
43.	Kerry - - -	Trillick - - -	50	County gaol.	
44.	D ^a - - -	Ketnane - - -	4	Bridewell.	
45.	D ^a - - -	Killarney - - -	4	d ^a .	
46.	D ^a - - -	Milltown - - -	4	d ^a .	
47.	D ^a - - -	Castle Island - - -	4	d ^a .	
48.	D ^a - - -	Cahiraveen - - -	4	d ^a .	
49.	D ^a - - -	Turlort - - -	4	d ^a .	
50.	D ^a - - -	Diagla - - -	4	d ^a .	
51.	D ^a - - -	Listowel - - -	4	d ^a .	
52.	D ^a - - -	Ardfert - - -	4	d ^a .	
53.	D ^a - - -	Ballylongford - - -	4	d ^a .	
54.	Kilkenny - - -	Kilkenny - - -	60	County gaol.	
55.	D ^a - - -	Kilkenny - - -	30	City gaol - - -	2 in 2 cell.
56.	D ^a - - -	Thomastown - - -	2	Bridewell.	
57.	D ^a - - -	Callen - - -	2	d ^a .	
58.	King's County - - -	Philpstown - - -	30	County gaol.	
59.	D ^a - - -	Parsonstown - - -	2	Bridewell - - -	This would be a good site for a district bridewell.
60.	D ^a - - -	Monageal - - -	4	d ^a .	
61.	D ^a - - -	Sharnone - - -	4	d ^a .	
62.	Limerick - - -	Limerick - - -	125	County gaol.	
63.	D ^a - - -	Limerick - - -	60	City gaol.	
64.	D ^a - - -	Rathkeale - - -	8	Bridewell - - -	Q. sessions town.
65.	D ^a - - -	Newcastle - - -	4	d ^a .	
66.	D ^a - - -	Shanagolden - - -	4	Bridewell.	
67.	D ^a - - -	Glynn - - -	4	d ^a .	
68.	D ^a - - -	Adams - - -	4	d ^a .	
69.	D ^a - - -	Steeball - - -	4	d ^a .	
70.	D ^a - - -	Kilminna - - -	4	d ^a .	
71.	D ^a - - -	Kilnallick - - -	2	d ^a .	
72.	D ^a - - -	Brail - - -	4	d ^a - - -	Q. sessions town.
73.	D ^a - - -	Ballingarry - - -	4	d ^a .	
74.	Mayo - - -	Castlebar - - -	180	County gaol - - -	2 to each cell.
75.	D ^a - - -	Castlebar - - -	45	Bridewell.	
76.	D ^a - - -	Ballinrobe - - -	8	d ^a .	
77.	Queen's County - - -	Maryboro' - - -	90	County gaol.	
78.	D ^a - - -	Athleryleix - - -	4	Bridewell.	
79.	Tipperary - - -	Clonmell - - -	70	County gaol.	
80.	D ^a - - -	Tipperary - - -	4	Bridewell - - -	Q. sessions town.
81.	D ^a - - -	Cahel - - -	8	d ^a - - -	- - d ^a .
82.	D ^a - - -	Tharles - - -	2	d ^a - - -	- - d ^a should be a district bridewell.
83.	D ^a - - -	Roscrea - - -	4	d ^a .	
84.	D ^a - - -	Borrisokane - - -	4	d ^a .	
85.	D ^a - - -	Cahir - - -	4	d ^a .	
86.	D ^a - - -	Templemore - - -	4	d ^a .	
87.	D ^a - - -	New Birmingham - - -	4	d ^a .	
88.	D ^a - - -	Nenagh - - -	2	d ^a - - -	Q. sessions town.
89.	Waterford - - -	Waterford - - -	60	County gaol - - -	2 to each cell.
90.	D ^a - - -	Waterford - - -	48	City gaol - - -	- - d ^a .
91.	D ^a - - -	Waterford - - -	40	House of correction.	
92.	D ^a - - -	Dangruse - - -	4	Bridewell.	
93.	D ^a - - -	Tallow - - -	4	Bridewell and minor prison.	
94.	D ^a - - -	Lismore - - -	4	d ^a - - - d ^a .	
95.	Wexford - - -	Wexford - - -	50	County gaol - - -	2 to each cell.
96.	D ^a - - -	Gorey - - -	4	Bridewell - - -	Sessions town.
97.	D ^a - - -	Enniscorthy - - -	4	d ^a - - -	- - d ^a .
98.	D ^a - - -	New Ross - - -	4	d ^a - - -	- - d ^a .
99.	Wicklow - - -	Wicklow - - -	35	County gaol.	
100.	D ^a - - -	Bahinglass - - -	20	District bridewell.	
101.	D ^a - - -	Clonsilla - - -	2	Bridewell.	
102.	Limerick - - -	Croon - - -	4	d ^a - - -	(This omitted under the head of " Limerick.")

N. B.—The numbers at which these Prisons are rated, is the establishment fixed for the regulation of supplies, under the 11th sec. 3 Geo. 4. c. 64. The buildings in many of the Bridewells would contain many more.

* Prisons marked with one asterisk, are recommended to the Lord Lieutenant to be discontinued, on account of vicinity to other gaols; those with two asterisks, on account of the insufficiency of the Prison; those with three, for both causes. See sec. 31. 3 Geo. 4. c. 64.

LIST OF LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

NORTHERN DISTRICT.

N ^o	COUNTY.	Town or Sit.	How Supplied.	REMARKS.
1.	Armagh - - -	Armagh - - -	Public fund - - -	This is a provincial asylum, erected under the Act of 1 & 2 Geo. 4. c. 33—not finished.
2.	Down - - -	Downpatrick -	Private, for profit -	Kept by Mrs. Read, as reported in Appendix.
3.	Donegal - - -	Lifford - - -	Public fund - - -	Kept in the old goal, and the expenses raised of the county by presentment.
4.	Dublin - - -	Finglas - - -	Private, for profit -	Kept by Dr. Harty - - as reported in Appendix.
5.	D ^y - - - -	d ^y - - - -	- - d ^y - - -	Kept by Rev. Mr. Horner & C ^s - - - d ^y .
6.	D ^y - - - -	d ^y - - - -	- - d ^y - - -	Kept by Mr. Gregory - - - - d ^y .
7.	D ^y - - - -	d ^y - - - -	- - d ^y - - -	Kept by the Quaker's Society - d ^y .
8.	Londonderry -	Derry - - -	Public fund - - -	Kept in the infirmary of the county d ^y .
9.	Resurrection -	Resurrection -	- - d ^y - - -	Kept in the old goal of the county - d ^y .
10.	Tyrone - - -	Omagh - - -	- - d ^y - - -	Kept in a part of the present goal - d ^y .

SOUTH DISTRICT.

11.	Cork - - - -	Cork - - - -	Private subscription and presentment.	An establishment of the first class, in respect to order and utility.
12.	Clare - - - -	Ennis - - - -	Private subscription	A county asylum.
13.	Dublin - - -	Swift's hospital -	—	—
14.	D ^y - - - -	Richmond Lunatic Asylum.	—	—
15.	D ^y - - - -	House of Industry	—	—
16.	Kerry - - -	Trake - - - -	Presentment - - -	A small county asylum.
17.	Kilkenny - -	Kilkenny - - -	- - d ^y - - -	—
18.	Limerick - -	Limerick - - -	Private subscription and presentment.	A county asylum, temporary until the erection of the new distinct one, kept in good order.
19.	Tipperary - -	Clonmell - - -	- - d ^y - - -	County asylum, admirably conducted.
20.	Waterford - -	Waterford - - -	- - d ^y - - -	County asylum, crowded in the house of industry, and a miserably disciplined institution.
21.	Wexford - - -	Wexford - - -	- - d ^y - - -	A county asylum, well kept.

5/13

R E T U R N

Of the Number of Persons committed for trial; the Crimes with which they were severally charged; of which they were indicted, convicted, or acquitted; sentenced, &c. within the period of this Report.

RETURN OF THE NUMBER OF PERSONS COMMITTED FOR TRIAL, THE CRIMES WITH
CONVICTED, OR ACQUITTED, SENTENCED, &c.

CRIMES For which they were COMMITTED.	Number COMMITTED.	ACQUITTALES			Bailed, and not tried.	Remaining in Goal for Trial.	Dead in Goal before trial.	Number of Persons CONVICTED.
		Number Acquired by Verdict of Jury.	Discharged by reason of no Bill being found.	Discharged by reason of no Prosecution.				
ABDUCTION - - - - -	20	13	3	4	5	2	-	4
Arson - - - - -	45	25	5	3	5	1	-	17
Assault - - - - -	3,041	181	442	224	338	40	-	1,879
Assault with intent to murder - - - - -	28	7	9	4	6	3	-	10
Assault with intent to rob - - - - -	17	1	1	3	2	-	-	5
Assault with intent to rob Fem & Infants - - - - -	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
Assault with intent to rob - - - - -	37	3	4	3	2	2	-	7
BESTIALITY - - - - -	9	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Rigony - - - - -	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Burglary - - - - -	664	80	66	43	7	43	3	54
CATTLE STEALING - - - - -	315	54	24	33	10	9	1	31
Child Stealing - - - - -	5	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colony - - - - -	15	4	-	-	-	3	-	10
Combustion - - - - -	73	17	15	1	9	4	-	34
Conspiracy to murder - - - - -	17	5	5	4	1	5	-	-
Conspiracy to rob - - - - -	37	8	5	1	1	2	-	9
Cutting and wounding Persons - - - - -	56	29	3	6	4	6	-	18
DISSEMINATING ILLEGALLY - - - - -	1,446	101	58	-	10	6	-	104
EMBEZZLEMENT - - - - -	54	17	3	1	6	5	-	10
Embossing Letters from Post Office - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FORGERY - - - - -	14	4	3	1	5	1	-	8
Forgery of Bank Notes and uttering - - - - -	33	10	4	1	1	4	-	10
Forgery of Bank Notes in Possession - - - - -	35	8	3	1	2	1	-	10
Forgery of Stamps - - - - -	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttering and knowingly having in possession Falsely obtained Money order false Postmen - - - - -	24	9	3	3	9	4	-	17
GAOL BREAKING - - - - -	6	-	-	-	-	1	-	5
HIGHWAY ROBBERY - - - - -	166	25	3	5	8	13	1	38
Horse Stealing - - - - -	84	15	17	3	7	9	4	19
Horse Breaking - - - - -	25	15	13	5	4	6	-	13
Horse Robbery - - - - -	135	25	11	10	15	40	3	61
Hoarding, making, and selling Cards - - - - -	9	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
LARCENY - - - - -	1,351	220	225	145	27	47	-	615
Ditto from House - - - - -	470	18	59	20	17	56	-	106
Ditto from Shop - - - - -	920	29	40	10	3	40	-	127
Ditto from Person - - - - -	598	52	71	24	19	35	1	282
MAIL ROBBERY - - - - -	3	1	-	-	1	1	-	-
Manslaughter - - - - -	31	11	2	1	2	1	-	38
Murder - - - - -	257	23	59	14	14	34	2	107
Ditto, Females of their Infants - - - - -	16	3	5	3	9	4	-	1
Ditto, concealing Birth of Ditto - - - - -	4	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
Misconduct - - - - -	1,051	157	168	73	220	27	-	617
OATHS administering and taking unlawfully - - - - -	74	23	7	-	9	3	-	14
PERJURY - - - - -	22	7	7	2	9	3	-	6
Pilfering wrecked Ships - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
RAPE - - - - -	165	34	55	54	21	11	-	2
Ditto, accessory and aiding in - - - - -	17	12	4	-	-	1	-	-
Receiving and having in possession stolen goods - - - - -	355	74	39	16	14	39	4	198
Returning from Transportation before Time - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Riotous Assembly - - - - -	216	75	54	14	25	3	-	97
Riotous Assembly, appearing armed by Night - - - - -	25	1	7	9	4	5	-	-
Riotous Assembly, appearing armed by Night, and attacking Dwelling Houses - - - - -	47	19	5	10	5	3	-	9
Robbery at Arms - - - - -	45	14	10	4	5	2	-	12
SEDITIONARY PRACTICES - - - - -	54	5	9	1	5	33	-	-
Shop Stealing, and selling same with intent to steal - - - - -	213	28	25	11	14	17	2	61
Shooting at Persons - - - - -	33	16	9	5	4	19	-	5
Sodomy - - - - -	33	3	1	-	9	17	-	7
Stealing from Bleach Green - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TAKING and holding forcible Possession - - - - -	70	5	11	5	20	9	-	17
Treason (High) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Treasonable Practices - - - - -	3	2	-	-	-	1	-	-
UNLAWFULLY carrying Persons - - - - -	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Uttering Chaunters Coins - - - - -	55	14	5	3	9	3	-	14
VAGRANCY - - - - -	519	33	34	28	73	41	74	248
WRITING and sending threatening Letters - - - - -	13	-	3	2	1	4	-	2
TOTAL Number - - - - -	13,284	1,843	2,486	711	1,060	433	95	5,854

Number of Persons INDICTED - - - - - 5,854

Not Indicted - - - - - 6,830

TOTAL - - - - - 12,684

1.—Total Numbers CONVICTED - - - - - 5,854

2.—Acquitted by Jury - - - - - 1,843

3.—No Bill found - - - - - 2,486

4.—No Prosecution of - - - - - 711

5.—Bailed and not tried - - - - - 1,060

6.—Transmitted - - - - - 41

7.—Remaining in Goal - - - - - 433

8.—Deceased - - - - - 74

TOTAL Convicted - - - - - 5,854

